

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1030	(ungulate or (hoofed adj mammal))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:43
L2	3	l1 and forag\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:44
L3	3	l2 and distribution	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:46
L4	0	l1 and (food adj plot)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:47
L5	457	l1 and feed\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:48
L6	5	l1 and ingestibl\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:48
L7	387	l1 and food	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:49
L8	615	l5 or l6 or l7	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:49
L9	9	l8 and graz\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/15 11:49

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DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

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A way of recovering woodland and heathland for pastoral farming in a game and wildlife reserve area.

Original Title: Methode de reconquete pastorale d'espaces forestiers et de landes d'altitude en site de reserve naturelle de chasse et de faune sauvage.

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Service Inter-chambre d'Agriculture Montagne Elevage Languedoc-Roussillon, Maison des Agriculteurs, B, Mas de Saporta, CS 40022, 34875 Lattes Cedex, France.

Conference Title: 9emes Rencontres autour des Recherches sur les Ruminants, Paris, France, 4-5 decembre 2002.

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Abstract

Document Type: Bulletin article; Conference paper

A programme of recovery through livestock grazing, which is a part of a pilot 'Life Nature' scheme applied in the Languedoc-Roussillon, France, aiming to gauge the effectiveness of pastoral farming in the management of natural habitats is described. In the Herault Department, the programme was applied on a game and wildlife reserve on the Caroux-Espinouse Massif to: (1) develop a methodological approach to the (ecological) patrimonial and pastoral analysis of natural habitats registered in Natura 2000; (2) implement a pastoral redeployment programme to allow a livestock breeder to set up in the area and to re-open the space needed to maintain habitats and enable a population of mouflon (wild mountain sheep) to settle; and (3) assess how well wild and domestic animals live together. A diachronic analysis of plant life was also used to evaluate the effects of closing the area off for the last 40 years. Natural habitats were distinguished and mapped in order to define pastoral resources and their locations. This information was used to draw up an eco-pastoral management plan and set up grazing timetable to match fodder resources. The redeployment objective will be attained by setting up a younger farmer with a suckler herd (Limousin breed), using 62 hectares of the area under study and 20 hectares of agricultural land. Early results showed stock performance comparable to that of livestock reared on the farm's standard grazing land or on neighbour farms.

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The most abundant food resource on earth is plant cellulose, which humans can't digest. But cellulose--in the form of grass, leaves and crop byproducts--is 30 percent to 80 percent digestible by cattle and other ruminant or cud-chewing animals, DeBoer said.

Thus, grazing animals are a critical link in the natural food chain. They convert undigestible cellulose to nutrient-dense meat and milk.

Cattle aren't even the world's leading meat animal. Pigs top the list, with pork providing 20 percent of the global meat supply. Cattle account for 12 percent, followed by poultry at 11 percent and sheep or goats at 1.5 percent.

Animal foods can expand the number of people that can be fed with a certain amount of grain. A person can survive on about one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of cereal grain a day if the diet also includes protein from either one-third cup of milk, 25 grams of meat (100 grams equals about three ounces) or one egg, DeBoer said.

Animal foods also are the leading sources of iron and zinc, nutrients that are critical for children and women of child-bearing age, he said.

But people in developed nations forget other vital livestock contributions: draft power, weed control and fertilizer, DeBoer said.

The world has a grain surplus, so grain-fed livestock do not compete with humans for food. Globally only 38 percent of all grain supplies are fed to animals. Pigs and poultry account for two-thirds of the feed eaten, with beef and dairy cattle accounting for one-third.

"You could cease all U.S. livestock grain feeding and feed all the world's hungry for only about three months," DeBoer said.

"The hunger problem doesn't come from grain supply. It comes from breakdowns in distribution, failure of political and economic systems and local farm disincentives," he said.

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Influence of liquid supplement delivery method on forage and supplement intake by grazing beef cows

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In Experiment 1, 28 heifers were individually fed on low quality hay ad libitum along with one of seven levels of liquid supplement (0, 0.23, 0.45, 0.68, 0.90, 1.13, and 1.36 kg/day) during a 24-day trial to evaluate the use of YbCl SUB 3 and Cr SUB 2 O SUB 3 as external markers to estimate forage and supplement intake. A linear relationship was found between supplement DM intake predicted by the dual marker technique and actual supplement DM fed ($p < 0.001$; $r \text{ SUP } 2 = 0.92$). In Experiment 2, 60 crossbred 2- and 3-year-old pregnant cows were assigned to one of the three native range pastures to evaluate forage and supplement intake, and supplement feeding behavior as affected by cow age (2 versus 3 years) and liquid supplement delivery method. Treatments were: (1) no supplement (control); (2) ad libitum access to a liquid supplement feeder (ADLIB); and (3) ad libitum access to Regulate SUP R liquid feed delivery system (REGULATE; Agri-Beef, Boise, Idaho, USA). The REGULATE feeder was computer controlled to dispense 18 kg/day liquid supplement. Liquid supplement (28.5% CP as-fed) used in both feeders contained ytterbium chloride.

Chromic oxide boluses were used to estimate fecal output (FO). Forage intake was estimated from FO, and 48 h DM indigestibility of extrusa samples collected using ruminally cannulated cows, and incubated in situ. Forage 48 h DM and NDF digestibility values were greater ($p < 0.01$) for ADLIB and REGULATE than for Control (average 67.1 versus 49.4% for DM; average 63.7 versus 42.7% for NDF). Three-year-old cows consumed 11% more ($p < 0.05$) forage DM than 2-year-old cows (15.3 versus 13.8 kg/day), but no differences ($p > 0.10$) were significant when expressed on a g/kg body weight basis. Cows receiving REGULATE and ADLIB consumed 49% more ($p < 0.01$) forage DM than control cows (average 16.3 versus 11.0 kg/day). Individual supplement DM consumption ranged from 0.002 to 2.54 kg/day. A cow age by treatment interaction was detected for supplement consumption. Two- and 3-year-old cows on REGULATE and 2-year-old cows on ADLIB consumed less ($p < 0.01$) supplement DM than 3-year-old cows on ADLIB. Liquid supplement increased forage intake and digestibility by cows grazing fall native range. A computer controlled liquid supplement feeder equalized supplement intake by 2- and 3-year-old cows.

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10/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA
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Let them eat waste? (Feedlot manure as cattle feed).
Ashfield, G.
Minneapolis
Feedlot management v. 20, i.e. 21 (4) , Apr 1979. p. 14-16. ill.
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